WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1914.

IN THE PATH OF NAPOLEON 100 Years After His Downfall By JAMES MC

BATTLE

HONUMEN

AT

LEIPSIC

By JAMES MORGAN

THE BATTLE OF THE NATIONS

'IN RETREAT

With Slav and Teuton united and nearly a million men curolled against him in 1813, Napoleon was driven out of Germany and across the Rhine.

Mr. Morgan's story today is of his lourney over the fields of that second campaign in the war between the biggest armies Europe ever saw until this year of 1914, a campaign which had tle of the nations at Leipzig, where the French empire was overthrown and the

NAPOLEON DRIVEN BEHIND THE RHINE

DATES AND EVENTS. AGE 63-14. II, 1813-Joseph Bonaparte driven from Spain

June 21, 1833—Joseph Senayarte driven from Spain-June 22, 1833—Napoleon's Enterview with Metter-nich at Drusden.

Aug. 10, 1813—Austria joined the allies.

Aug. 26, 1813—Armistav ended.

Aug. 20, 1813—Napoleon dropped pursuit of Blu-cher and started for Drusden.

Aug. 24, 1813—Blucher defeated Macdonald at the Nary-Nach.

Katzbach. , IEL-Naroleon defeated the allies at Dre-den.

27. 1815-Death of Moreau.
29. 1815-Death of Moreau.
49. 1815-New and Oudinot defeated at Death of the Control o newitz. Oct. 16-18, 1913—The battle of the nations

ISU-Napoleon retreated from leipzig-Oct. 20, 1813-Defeated Bavarians and Austrians ot Hanan.

Nov. 2, 1813-Crossed the Rhine.

APOLEON, the Czar Alexander I APOLEON, the Czar Alexander I. and King Frederick William III of Prussia called a truce in June. ISLA only for the purpose of resuming the war with heavier forces. Although a peace congress was to assemble at Prague, peace was not the object of the armistice on either side. Napoleon, who had by far the larger army, was in sore need of horses for his cavalry, while his allied foe needed time to bring up their re-enforcements.

time to bring up their re-enforcements. Above all, both sides wished to enter into negotiations with Austria, which had adopted a policy of armed neutral-ity. Alexander and Frederick William noping to induce the Austrian Emperor to join their alliance, and Napoleon hopto restrain his father-in-law from gong over to the camp of the enemy. But the son-in-law no longer cherished the delusion that family ties were as strong with the Austrian imperial house as among the plebeian Corsicans.

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An Historic Interview of the Bonary and the Hapsburge of the Stronger of the allies overeigns, and the Hapsburge of the Bonary parties and the Hapsburge of the Bonary that the bonary parties are the Hapsburge of the Bonary parties and the Hapsburge of the Bo

where the King of Saxon) and the im-perial dignitaries anxiously waited for the momentous decision, (but where in this time the convalencent patients take was at an end and when the departing Metternich, as his memoirs would have us believe, pronounced the doom of the empire: "You are a ruined man, sire. I had a presentment of it when I came

proved to be so frail a link in the chain of his destiny. Napoleon traveled to the Rhine for the pleasure of passing a few days in her society at Mayence. Her journey from Paris was scheduled by him as closely as he would order a milltary movement: the Empress must be accompanied by the Duchess of Monte bello, two ladies in waiting, two of her Oriental servants, two pegresses, a prefect of the palace, two chamberlains, two she must bring a dinner service-but not the silver gilt service; travel in twelve first night in the the second at Metz, and complete the

morning of the fourth day.

When Napoleon returned to Dresden, after leaving Marie Louise in tears, the armistice was nearing its end. Metter-nich was offering him peace if he would only content himself with France, Belgium. Holland, and Italy, and the Emminion than any other French monarch ever had possessed. He had already ever had possessed, he had already lost Spain, and even while he was at Dres-den he received the news of the flight of Joseph Bonaparte from that country. Jerome Bonaparte's kingdom of Westphalia was fast being enguised in the tide of German patriotism and Louis had thrown away his crown of Holland. The Emperor's ambition to have a chain family kingdoms, like a merchant's chain of stores, had been dashed to pieces and

Metternich's terms.

But Metternich's liberality was some what illusory, for both sides really were bent on fighting to a finish. As always, England was the backbone and the purse pocket of the alliance, and she did not wish to make peace until France was shut up within the boundaries that con-

ined her in the issue of nearly continuous XV.

In twenty years of nearly continuous warfare England had been Napoleon's most constant foe. Yet he had not seen an English soidier since Toulon. This in Spain under Wel-

THE ALLIED SOVEREIGNS RECEIVING THE NEWS OF THE LEIPSIC VICTORY FROM SCHWARZENDURG

In Secretary and the control of the

A Frateralty of Hate.

The sovereigns had 100,000 men in hand dueling ground, he could not have drawn a deadlier aim than the battery drew on Moreau, who was with the Czar in the gether from the ends of the earth with no other motive in common than the lattery drew and that the describer from the ends of the earth with no other motive in common than the lattery drew on Moreau, who was with the Czar in the gether from the ends of the earth with no other motive in common than the lattery drew on Moreau, who was with the Czar in the gether from the ends of the earth with no other motive in common than the lattery drew on Moreau, who was with the Czar in the gether from the ends of the earth with no other motive in common than the lattery drew on Moreau. dueling ground, he could not have drawn to unite behind him in the neighborhood

PRINCE PON LATOWSKI War is a strange art. I have fought sixty battles and

I have learned nothing that I did not know when I fought

my first battle. to unite behind him in the neighborhood of Leipzig, whither at last he betook himself in the confidence that he could whip them one by one as they came up. But he was no longer choosing battlefields. On the contrary, he was accepting the chaice of the enemy. Having morally planted himself on a negative, the denial of the German people to govern themselves, he inevitably passed over to the defensive in his military operations.

As the visitor waits around the paircony of the great monument he sees
spread beneath his gaze the panorama
of the entire battlefield of the nations.

As at Dresden, so at Leipzig, Napoleon
occupied the town, and when the allies
came to drive him out of it they avsailed the city on three sides at once. He
shimself, however, emerged from the
southern gate and faced his foes on the
field about the monument.

The numbers were fairly even in that
opening battle. But for the first time
in his life Napoleon failed to win a fight
between equal forces, and as night fell
on the field, and while a pittless rain
beat in the upturned faces of the siain.

appear in the inscription. It would be troops through the gates, while their superfluous.

As the visitor walks around the bal-roofs of Leipzig.

Napoleon passed that night of horror

THE NAPOLEONSTEIN AT LEIPSIC

